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FOOD IN THE NETHERLANDS

Economic Report No.
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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

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FOOD IN THE NETHERLANDS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Summary. 1

I. The Food Position in the Netherlands. 2

A. The Rationing of Foodstuffs. 2

B. Human Consumption. 4

1. Under the Rationing System. 4

2. The Availability of Rations. 6

3. Health of the Population. 9

C. The Food Position, 1942-43. 9

1. Breadgrains. 10

2. Potatoes. 11

3. Meats. 12

4. Fats and Oils. 13

5. Whole Milk. 14

6. Other Foods. 15

II. Food Shipments to the Netherlands by the United Nations. 17

Statistical Appendix. 20

SECRET

FOOD IN THE NETHERLANDS

SUMMARY

1. Current legal food rations and supplementary non-rationed foodstuffs available in the Netherlands provide about 80 percent of the caloric requirements of most of the population.

2. Legal food rations are usually available. Farm populations tend to retain more than their rations, but neither these retentions nor other illegal distributions now cut heavily into the supplies available to the bulk of the population.

3. The Netherlands' food situation has deteriorated gradually to its present position. Further ration reductions, especially in meats and fats, will take place unless German requisitions of these foodstuffs continue to decline.

4. Dietary deficiencies have tended to reduce the resistance of the population to disease and epidemics. This is particularly true for older children. Severe cases of underconsumption and malnutrition are rare, however.

5. The Netherlands as a whole remains one of the better-fed countries of occupied Europe. Nonetheless, food shipped through the blockade by the United Nations could make important contributions to diets and health, particularly if such food were distributed directly to children in schools, and to low-income consumers through food kitchens and canteens.

I. THE FOOD POSITION IN THE NETHERLANDS

A. The Rationing of Foodstuffs

Provisions for insuring the Netherlands food position were instituted even prior to the war; formal rationing both of foodstuffs and of feedstuffs was first introduced immediately after the beginning of the war. It was only subsequent to the German invasion, however, that comprehensive rationing of basic foodstuffs was undertaken. The range of foodstuffs covered was enlarged during the first war years. With the important exceptions of vegetables and fruits, most foodstuffs are now rationed in the Netherlands.

As early as May, 1938, the Netherlands Government established a system of increased grain reserves. Also, procedures were begun for taking a complete inventory of agricultural produce and stocks. In September, 1938, legislation authorizing rationing was passed. After the outbreak of war, sugar rationing, effective October 16, 1939, was introduced. Soon after, coffee was rationed. Bread was subjected to control in June, 1940, and fats in the next month. Meat and cheese were rationed in September and November, 1940, respectively. Before the end of the 1940-41 crop year, milk was rationed and its fat content reduced to a "standardized" 2.5 percent, and potatoes were subjected to control. Although there were many changes throughout

this period in the scale of rations, this essentially completed the list of foods under ration control. A small addition was made when chocolate and sweets were put on the list in May, 1942.

With the introduction of fats rationing in July, 1940, a system of supplementary allowances for special categories was begun. Provisions for variations in allotments accompanied practically all the subsequent rationing decrees. The distinctions are made on the basis of occupation and age groupings. These and our estimates of the number of people in each category are shown in Table 1.[1] The special worker categories are estimated to include about 800,000 persons, somewhat less than 10 percent of all the people in the Netherlands. The agricultural population comprises about 1,500,000 persons. For them, no complete rationing schedule has been announced, but special allotments of higher rations are allowed to farmers producing the particular rationed food. Farmers are entitled to normal rations of foods of which they are not self-suppliers. However, such controls cannot be readily exercised amongst the agricultural population; there is reason to believe that the farm population in gen-

1. Numbered tables appear in the appendix.

eral consumes extra amounts of practically all the rationed foods. As in other countries, food consumption by the agricultural population has not been curtailed appreciably from its pre-war levels. The rationing system also provides special food allocations for expectant and nursing mothers, for the sick, and for those who are making special contributions to the German war effort. Extra quantities of foods are given to families for festive occasions, such as weddings.

Some provisions exist for assisting people of low incomes in improving their diets. Thus, margarine quantities are frequently reserved for low-income families; extra potato rations are also made available to them. The meat rationing system provides an alternative of enlarged quantities of various processed meats so that they can be more accessible to low-income families. Although restaurant prices are fixed at different levels for different classes of restaurants, extensive facilities do not exist for communal feeding. Nonetheless, food kitchens providing potatoes, vegetables and soup have been set up in Amsterdam and some of the larger towns.

B. Human Consumption

1. Under the Rationing System. Quantities of basic foodstuffs as currently rationed are shown by consumer category in Table 2. Included as footnote a of that

table are several special foods usually available to some consumers. Caloric intake legally provided by the rations can be computed. This quantity was assumed to provide 85 percent of total calories, the remaining 15 percent resulting from consumption of vegetables, fruit, fish, etc. which are not subject to rationing.

The normal consumer, on this basis, receives about 2,100 calories per day. (See Table 3.) This is at least 80 percent of the nutritional standard. Similar calculations for the worker categories provide the heavy worker with 2,950 calories (against the 3,600 calories standard), and very heavy workers with 3,900 calories (as contrasted with the standard of 4,800).

Rations for children are graded more closely to requirements than is the case in other countries. Thus, it is only in the case of children under 4 that calories allowed exceed calories required by a significant margin. For the rest, the calories provided can be considered only adequate. The extra allowances permitted expectant and nursing mothers result in a total caloric intake of 2,650 as compared with the nutritional standard of 2800 to 3,000 calories. The discrepancy here is again not very large.

A weighted average of the calories currently provided by the rations (plus probable consumption of non-rationed foods) indicates an intake for the population

of approximately 2,425 calories. This compares with pre-war levels of about 3,000. Current wartime consumption in the Netherlands, therefore, is below the nutritionally adequate level, but by a much smaller amount than is the case in many other occupied countries. It is necessary to consider, however, the degree to which these legal rations are available, and also to form some impression of the extent to which illegal and improper distribution permits at least certain consumers to enjoy expanded dietaries.

2. The Availability of Rations. Legal rations in the Netherlands have undergone many changes since rationing was first introduced. (See Table 5). With the exception of potatoes (and sugar), rations of the basic foodstuffs are lower than they were at any earlier time. The reductions are particularly important for fats and meats. Fats rations for normal consumers are now under 150 grams per week as against the 250 grams issued when rationing was begun. Meat for the corresponding consumer group is now rationed at 128 grams weekly to compare with 500 grams in the last quarter of 1940. However, the changing meat and fats rations reveal during each year a cyclical pattern, with reductions tending to move up and down with the seasons. Nonetheless, the levels about which these fluctuations occur have been declining. While it is true that, preceding a reduction in rations, they were

generally more difficult to obtain, there is little indication of any prolonged period during which the legal rations were not fully available in the Netherlands. The same is not true of potatoes, shortages of which always occurred toward the end of the crop year.

In general, however, ration levels of consumption are good indices of the quantities of rationed foods available to the population.

The reasons for the decline in the level of rations are readily understood. The Dutch agricultural economy had been adjusted to an export market, particularly for livestock products and vegetables. Correspondingly, it depended upon imports, especially of grains, both for human and animal consumption, and of protein feedstuffs. When the Netherlands was cut off from these imports, a curtailment in the output of livestock products was inevitable, although production of certain livestock products could be increased for a short while as a result of the livestock slaughterings necessary. In some measure, this situation was intensified -- as far as rations for urban consumers were concerned -- as a consequence of the tendency by farmers to withhold their livestock products from the market. Gradually this tendency has been counteracted. The principal factors bearing upon ration levels now stem from the over-all supply position rather than from the irregu-

larities of distribution.

The Netherlands food position has deteriorated significantly in the crop year 1941-42. Prior to that time, rations which permitted a comfortable level of consumption existed. Agriculture had not yet made important adjustments from the pre-war period; also stocks had been accumulated. In the 1941-42 season, adverse weather conditions aggravated the effects that, in any case, would have resulted from the inability to maintain livestock production. Increased slaughterings permitted, for part of that year even, larger meat rations than the basic livestock position warranted. Nonetheless, these rations werestill smaller than they might have been had not Germany requisitioned important quantities of meat and fats. German takings thus accelerated the decline in the fats and meat position. These takings will also lengthen the period necessary to stabilize livestock production; and when stability is accomplished, it will be at a lower level than might otherwise have been the case.

A wartime shift of agriculture into more grains, more potatoes, and more vegetable oil crops will bring some balance into the Netherlands agricultural economy. Any balance that will be achieved, however, must, of course, imply a food position below that of pre-war years. Nonetheless, the new levels will not be significantly different from those now prevailing.

3. Health of the Population. The Netherlands food situation has not yet imposed severe strains on the health of the population as a whole. Important exceptions to this generalization do, of course, exist. The curtailment in foodstuffs and its distribution among the various foods were such that they could have been borne by persons whose nutritional situation was adequate in pre-war years or preferably through the crop year 1940-41. Dietary deficiencies during the war years have been most marked in the case of low-income groups who were not in this position.

This general statement is borne out by reports from the Netherlands on the health situation there. The population has been less resistant to contagious diseases. Increased cases of tuberculosis, influenza, and pneumonia are recorded, (although various specific enumerations of these increases may well be exaggerated.)[1] Heaviest incidence seems to occur among the older children.

C. The Food Position, 1942-43

From estimates of production and utilization now available, and from estimates of probable requirements,

1. See, for example, the report from Monthly Review of Central Statistical Bureau, as published in Economische Mededeelingen, Department van Handel, Nijverheid en Scheepvaart, August, 1942. The same information is supplied in various other intelligence reports (NEW #37, Oct. 23, 1942), but undoubtedly stems from the same source.

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it is possible to present a balance of the basic foodstuffs in the Netherlands for the current crop year (ending July 1, 1943). The balance permits a quantitative presentation of the factors discussed in the earlier section on the availability of rations. All food requirements have been computed on the basis of rations legally available since July 1, 1942 and on the assumption that current rations will continue through June, 1943. The number of people in the various consumer categories is that shown in Table 1. Included in ration requirements are the quantities needed to feed German soldiers and civilians now believed to be in the Netherlands.

1. Breadgrains (wheat and rye):

a. Minimum Requirements. (metric tons).

Rations.....	610,000[1]
Seed.....	55,000[2]
Waste and unmillable grain.....	90,000[3]
Total.....	755,000

b. Supplies. (metric tons).

Production.....	960,000[4]

1. Requirements in terms of bread are estimated at 914,000 metric tons. The bread figure was converted to a flour basis (75 percent of the bread), corrected for admixtures (80 percent of the flour is wheat and rye), and converted to grain (the extraction rate ranged from 90 to 95 percent for the different grains). The resulting figure is the 610,000 metric tons given.

2. Seed supplied at 2 bushels per acre.

3. Seed, waste, and unmillable grain estimated at 15 percent of production.

4. See Table 6.

c. Balance of Requirements and Supplies. If the pattern of utilization shown above is fulfilled, there should be no difficulty in meeting rations with comfort. However, requirements at the farm will certainly be much larger than as provided for above. Consumption by the farmers will probably be even greater than indicated in our assumed rations of 2,700 grams weekly. Much more important is the quantity of grain that will be utilized for livestock feeding. The "surplus" shown above is less than normal feeding (particularly of rye) to livestock in pre-war years. A significant quantity of grain will continue to be fed. Hence, it is likely that production will not exceed requirements; on the other hand, legal rations should be maintained and should be available to all consumers.

2. Potatoes.

a. Minimum Requirements. (metric tons).

Rations.....	2,035,000
Potato flour..	125,000[1]
Seed and waste	550,000[2]
Total.....	2,710,000

b. Supplies. (metric tons).

Production....	3,000,000[3]

1. Used for admixture in bread.
2. Estimated at 18 percent of total crop.
3. See Table 7.

c. Balance of Requirements and Supplies. With respect to potatoes also, increased demands on the part of farmers will have to be met. In pre-war years, about 1,000,000 tons of potatoes were fed to livestock; another quarter of a million were utilized for industrial purposes. The computations above leave little room for either of these uses. But feed utilization will amount to several hundred thousands of tons, at the least. It can be expected, therefore, that the potato situation will become difficult before the end of the current crop year. As in previous springs, it will be impossible to meet the rations of the Dutch consumers.

3. Meats.

a. Minimum Requirements. (metric tons).

Rations... 135,000[1]

b. Supplies. (metric tons).

Production 178,000[2]

c. Balance of Requirements and Supplies. The Netherlands still provides Germany with meat supplies. Estimates made in this office place German takings for the current crop year at 50,000 tons. A reduction of this magnitude will bring the supply picture into close corres-

1. Ration requirements amount to 110,000 tons at retail. This is held to be equivalent to 135,000 tons shipped from the slaughter house.

2. See Table 8. This figure is our estimate for 1942; it is probable that production for the crop year ending on June 30, 1943, will be less than this figure, since the output of beef and veal is expected to decline.

pondence with ration requirements. It should be indicated that consumer rations have changed four times since July 1, 1942. As of March 25, 1943, rations are less than half the level of the beginning of the crop year. The present level of meat rations places consumption on an annual basis at less than 100,000 tons. It is clearly true, therefore, that the current ration reduction is again a reflection of the supply position. If considerable quantities of meat are consumed off the rations, it will not even be possible to maintain the current low ration rates. On the other hand, any return to a higher ration level must be predicated upon reductions in German requisitions from the Netherlands.

4. Fats and Oils.

a. Minimum Requirements. (metric tons).

Rations... 81,000

b. Supplies. (metric tons).

Production 100,000[1]

c. Balance of Requirements and Supplies.

German requisitions from the Netherlands have been estimated in this office to be about 15,000 tons for the current crop year (as against 20,000 tons for the previous crop year). This again results in a close balance between requirements at the current ration levels and

1. See Table 9. The figure is an estimate for 1942; it is expected to be somewhat smaller for the crop year 1942-43.

supplies available for domestic consumption. Little room is permitted for black market operations so long as fats rations continue to be available. On the other hand, a probable decline in production for the coming year may necessitate a further reduction in rations -- unless German requisitions are diminished.

5. Whole Milk.

a. Minimum Requirements. (metric tons).

Rations... 405,000[1]

b. Supplies. (metric tons).

Production 550,000[2]

c. Balance of Requirements and Supplies.

Despite the apparent surplus, it is likely that the requirements for fluid milk will press hard upon the estimated quantities available. Again, this is due to the fact that large parts of the adult farm population will consume whole milk. If, for example, it was assumed that, for each member of the farm population, 3/4 of a liter of whole milk were reserved daily, total milk requirements would be raised to about 665,000 metric tons. Such a

1. As shown in Table 2, this figure is based upon the expectation that only children, pregnant women and nursing mothers and occupation forces consume whole milk. This latter group is assumed to have 3/4 of a liter per day. Allowance has not been made for consumption by adult farm population.

2. See Table 10. This estimate is for 1942; it is applicable to the 1942-43 crop year. As shown in Table 10, this figure is not really an estimate of production, but an estimate of that percentage of production which will be available for human consumption made in whole milk form.

retention for farm consumption is below pre-war consumption levels. It is only through an even smaller farm consumption that a balance in the whole milk picture can be achieved. It is certainly true, therefore, that, after eliminating the supplies of milk consumed by the farm population, the quantity available will not exceed the rations of the urban consumers.

6. Other Foods. The Netherlands has always been a surplus vegetable-producing area; vegetable production during the war years has increased. German takings have increased also, but it is probable that vegetable consumption is maintained at close to the pre-war levels. Since vegetables are not rationed, it is likely that consumption remains unequal. This commodity, plus fruits and sea fish, thus presents to persons able to pay high prices the opportunity to improve the inadequate dietaries defined by the legal rations.

Food supplies available to the Dutch population are in fairly close balance with current ration levels. Consumption takes place at a scale of caloric value at least 80 percent of pre-war. This level can be expected to continue through the current crop year. It is only the availability of non-rationed foods which permits any appreciably increased dietaries to those most able to purchase these foods.

The situation could improve to some extent if German requisitions were reduced. (The requirements for the German occupation forces are not appreciable). Such diminished requisitions would release foods which would not add greatly to the caloric value of diets but would be particularly important (protein and fats) for improving the composition of the diets. However, the margin for such increases is disappearing since production of animal products will continue to fall, at least through 1943.

II. FOOD SHIPMENTS TO THE NETHERLANDS BY THE UNITED NATIONS

There are food deficiencies in the Netherlands, but these have not reached a stage comparable to those in other occupied countries -- notably Greece and Belgium. Consumption levels which, on a calorie basis, are about 80 percent of nutritional standards, should prevail through the present crop year, and, given average weather conditions, might be maintained for longer periods. Food shipped through the blockade could, nonetheless, make significant contributions to health, especially of children. If shipments for this purpose are made, they must be distributed carefully, and directly to the needy consumers.

Such a program must have the cooperation of the Germans. They must not only permit the foodstuffs to be brought in, but must be willing to permit such imported supplies to constitute a net addition to what would otherwise have been available. Without such cooperation, there can be no assurance that equivalent (or even greater) quantities are not rendered unavailable. For the Germans can have access to supplies both by entering the normal marketing channels and by their control over the official marketing agencies. Diversions obtained in these ways can be discerned only with the cooperation of the governing authorities. These possibilities are particularly great in the Netherlands, where the Germans are still with-

drawing some of the kinds of food which would be shipped, (and where, of course, dietary standards are still relatively high).

It is only possible to be certain that imported foodstuffs actually do alleviate suffering when they are used to provide the complete (and adequate) sustenance of individuals in a hospital or institution under the control of neutral authorities. (Even in this case, the quantities involved may be subtracted from the supplies which would otherwise be available, but such subtraction would be borne by the dietaries of many consumers: their effects are thus diluted). More realistically, food imported through the blockade should be distributed as close to the desired ultimate consumer as possible. Thus, food for children should be distributed at schools; food for pregnant women and nursing mothers at the hospitals or homes; food for others, at camps or special canteens. It must again be stressed that even such controlled distribution can be vitiated in one way or another, if the enemy so desires.

The fact that it is impossible to know whether or not food brought through the blockade constitutes a net addition does not warrant the presumption that the enemy will not cooperate (although, again, such cooperation is less likely with respect to the Netherlands

than to other countries). Rather, the fact merely suggests that such food shipments be prompted primarily by humanitarian reasons. It is not likely that the enemy will cooperate if the scheme is bringing wartime advantages to the United Nations.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Table 1

ESTIMATED CONSUMER CATEGORIES
IN THE NETHERLANDS, 1942 AND 1943

Normal consumers (urban)[a]:	
Aged 0 - 4.....	750,000
" 4 - 14.....	1,415,000
" 14 - 20.....	1,000,000
" 20 - up.....	3,235,000
Farm population[b].....	1,500,000
Heavy workers[b].....	650,000
Very heavy workers[b].....	150,000
TOTAL DUTCH CONSUMERS.....	8,700,000[c]
Foreign soldiers and civilians.	50,000[b]
GRAND TOTAL OF CONSUMERS.....	8,750,000

a. Basic age distribution computed from Ministry of Economic Warfare Report, Food Rationing in the Netherlands, Feb. 15, 1943, after adjustments had been made for the farm population. Total number of normal consumers is obtained as a residual by subtracting other categories from 8,700,000 for the Netherlands.

b. Estimated by OSS.

c. Excludes approximately 300,000 Dutchmen employed in Germany, France, and the East.

Table 2

URRENT LEGAL WEEKLY FOOD RATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS[a]
(in grams)

	d[c]	Sugar	Marmalade, Jam	Fats[d]	Milk[e]	Meat[f]	Cheese	Potatoes[g]	Coffee, Tea Cocoa, etc.[h]
	)0	250	125	146	1,339	128	75	4,000	60
	)0	250	125	219	1,339	300	75	6,000	60
	)0	250	125	438	1,339	312	75	8,000	60
	)0[i]	250	125	146	2,678	128	75	4,000	60
	)0	250	125	87	5,407	62	75	2,000	60
	)0	250	125	175	2,678	128	75	4,000	60
	)0	250	125	175	1,339	128	75	6,000	60

in the Netherlands, dated February 15, 1943, and Average Weekly Food Rations emy-occupied Countries, dated February 25, 1943, Ministry of Economic War- ions from Netherlands Economic Mission.

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Table 2

CURRENT LEGAL WEEKLY FOOD RATIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS[a]
(in grams)

Consumer Category[b]	Bread[c]	Sugar	Marmalade, Jam	Fats[d]	Milk[e]	Meat[f]	Cheese	Potatoes[g]	Coffee, Tea Cocoa, etc.[h]
Normal consumer...	1,800	250	125	146	1,339	128	75	4,000	60
Heavy worker.....	2,700	250	125	219	1,339	300	75	6,000	60
Very heavy worker.	3,600	250	125	438	1,339	312	75	8,000	60
Expectant and nursing mothers	2,500[i]	250	125	146	2,678	128	75	4,000	60
Children under 4..	500	250	125	87	5,407	62	75	2,000	60
Children, 4 - 14..	1,800	250	125	175	2,678	128	75	4,000	60
Adolescents 14-20.	2,200	250	125	175	1,339	128	75	6,000	60

Source: Food Rationing in the Netherlands, dated February 15, 1943, and Average Weekly Food Rations in Enemy and Enemy-occupied Countries, dated February 25, 1943, Ministry of Economic Warfare. Meat rations from Netherlands Economic Mission.

See footnotes on following page.

SECRET

NOTES TO TABLE 2

a Special Foods:

Rice: 125 grams for children under 4.
Peas and beans, cereal products, alimentary pastes: 150 grams for all consumers.
Chocolate or candy: 67 grams for all consumers.
Fruits, vegetables, fish: not rationed.
Eggs: no longer available except for invalids.

b These categories exclude the farm population, which comprises almost 20 percent of the total population. Rations for self-suppliers vary with the type of food produced. Extra rations (in unknown amounts) are available to relatives of Dutch volunteers serving in the German armed forces or Labor Service. Special ration cards are issued to Germans resident in the Netherlands, though it is claimed that their food allowances are no larger than the Dutch.

c Or cakes or pastries in lieu of bread, plus 70 grams a week of flour for all consumers. Children under 4 may receive biscuits or special children's foods in lieu of bread.

d Butter only. Prices reduced to persons of small means.

e "Standardized" milk (fat content 2.5 percent) for children up to 14, and for expectant and nursing mothers (for 20 weeks before and 6 weeks after childbirth). Skimmed milk for adolescents 14-20 and other consumers.

f Including bone; or 75 percent as much boneless or processed meat. Meat products available in varying proportions.

g 1,000 grams extra to consumers in lowest income group.

h Coffee substitute only. For children up to 14, 37 grams of cocoa preparation (two-thirds sugar, one-third cocoa).

i For 20 weeks before childbirth and 6 weeks afterwards, mothers may have either the extra bread ration shown on the table, or 350 grams of oatmeal and 350 grams of groats per week, or 500 extra grams of bread and 125 extra grams of butter per week.

Table 3

DAILY CALORIE CONSUMPTION OF MAJOR CONSUMER CATEGORIES[a]

	Netherlands 1943	Nutritional Standard
Normal consumer.....	2,100	2,400-3,000
Heavy worker.....	2,950	3,600
Very heavy worker.....	3,900	4,800
Expectant and nursing mothers	2,650	2,800-3,000
Children under 4.....	1,815	1,200
Children 4 - 14.....	2,400	1,500-2,500
Adolescents 14 - 20.....	2,900	2,500-3,600

a Based on current legal food rations and estimated consumption of unrationed foods. The latter are assumed to provide about 15 percent of the total caloric intake. 1,000 grams of extra potatoes per week are available to consumers in the lowest income group, raising their daily consumption by 120 calories.

Table 4

PRE-WAR AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY FOOD CONSUMPTION[a]

	In grams	In calories
Bread, flour, and cereals, in terms of bread.....	2,700	6,804
Sugar.....	350-400	1,393-1,592
Meat and meat products....	850-900	2,184-2,313
Fish.....	200	200
Fats.....	400-500	2,932-3,665
Cheese.....	130-140	458-493
Milk.....	2,100-2,800	1,449-1,932
Eggs.....	140	221
Potatoes.....	2,000[b]	1,700
Other foods.....		2,800[c]
TOTAL PER WEEK.....		20,141-21,720
TOTAL PER DAY.....		2,877-3,103

a Based on Foreign Crops and Markets, June 9, 1941, p. 881.

b USDA estimate.

c Vegetables and fruits assumed to provide roughly 180 calories per day (USDA estimate).

Table 5

LEGAL RATIONS OF IMPORTANT FOODS BY TIME PERIODS
(in grams per week)

Period beginning:	Normal consumer	Heavy worker	Very heavy worker	Children under 4	Children 4 - 14	Adolescents 14 - 20
Bread:						
June 17, 1940.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
September 1, 1940.	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
December, 1940....	2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,400
Spring, 1941.....	2,400	3,600	4,800	1,200	2,400	2,860
September, 1941...	1,800	2,700	3,600	900	1,800	2,200
December, 1942....	1,800	2,700	3,600	500	1,800	2,200
Sugar:						
October 16, 1939..	250	250	250	250	250	250
April, 1941.....	150	150	150	150	150	150
December, 1941....	250	250	250	250	250	250
Fats:						
July 15, 1940.....	250	375	750	125	250	250
April 21, 1941....	195	292	585	97	195	195
September 25, 1941	184	276	552	92	184	210
December 28, 1941.	195	292	585	97	195	195
May 26, 1942.....	175	262	525	87	175	175
July 15, 1942.....	146	219	438	87	175	175

(continued on following page)

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Table 5 (cont.)

LEGAL RATIONS OF IMPORTANT FOODS BY TIME PERIODS
(In grams per week)

Period beginning:	Normal consumer	Heavy worker	Very heavy worker	Children under 4	Children 4 - 14	Adolescents 14 - 20
Meat:						
September 16, 1940	500	a	a	250	500	500
December 1, 1940...	320	480	800	160	320	320
April 15, 1941.....	220	330	550	110	220	220
July 14, 1941.....	300	450	750	150	300	300
January 5, 1942....	250	375	625	125	250	250
July 19, 1942.....	300	450	750	150	300	300
November 29, 1942..	250	375	625	125	250	250
January 21, 1943...	200	300	500	62	200	200
March 25, 1943.....	128	300	312	62	128	128
Potatoes:						
May, 1941.....	1,500	2,250	3,000	750	1,500	1,500
October, 1941.....	3,500	5,250	7,000	1,750	3,500	5,250
May 3, 1942.....	2,500	3,750	5,000	1,250	2,500	3,750
June 21, 1942.....	1,000	1,500	2,000	500	100	1,500
July 26, 1942.....	3,000	4,500	6,000	1,500	3,000	4,500
September, 1942....	4,000	6,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	6,000

a Larger rations to workers; amount not known.

Source: Ministry of Economic Warfare and Netherlands Economic Mission

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Table 6

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF WHEAT AND RYE IN THE NETHERLANDS
(in thousands of metric tons)

		Average pre-war	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Wheat:				
A	Production.	370	370	380	430
B	Net imports	625	0	0	0
C	TOTAL WHEAT	995	370	380	430
	Rye:				
D	Production.	540	480	510	530
E	Net imports	25	0	0	0
F	TOTAL RYE..	565	480	510	530
G	GRAND TOTAL	1,560	850	890	960

NOTES

A-1 Computed from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics.
-2 USDA, The Food Situation, 1942-43, in Continental Europe, the Soviet Union, and North Africa, Feb. 1, 1943.
-3 Ditto.
-4 Ditto.
B-1 See note to A-1.
D-1 See note to A-1.
-2 See note to A-2.
-3 Ditto.
-4 Ditto.
E-1 See note to A-1.

Table 7

ESTIMATED SUPPLIES OF POTATOES IN THE NETHERLANDS
(in thousands of metric tons)

		Average pre-war (1)	1940-41 (2)	1941-42 (3)	1942-43 (4)
A	Production....	2,700	2,300	2,300	3,000
B	Net imports...	-315	0	0	0
C	TOTAL POTATOES	2,385	2,300	2,300	3,000

NOTES

A-1 Computed from International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, Rome.

-2 USDA, The Food Situation, 1942-43, in Continental Europe, the Soviet Union, and North Africa, Feb. 1, 1943.

B-1 This figure represents net exports. For source, see note to A-1.